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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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MEETING: Stakeholder – Food Distribution – Planning Session #1

DATE/TIME: November 3, 2014 | 8 AM – 5 PM

LOCATION: 405 S. 21<sup>st</sup> Street                      2300 McLeod  
                 Sparks, NV 89431                      Las Vegas, NV 89104

FACILITATOR: Erica Olsen – OnStrategy

### Stakeholder Attendees:

Jenelle Gimlin - Deputy Administrator | Food & Nutrition  
Angela Owings - Food Security Strategist | Director's Office, Dept. of Health & Human Services  
Sharon Sais – Assistant Director | East Valley Family Services  
Chris Medina – Director | Las Vegas Rescue Mission  
Cherie Jamason - President & CEO | Food Bank of Northern Nevada  
Jodi Martinez – Food Service Coordinator | Nye County School District  
Jodi Tyson – Director of Government Affairs | Three Square Food Bank  
Peter Vogel – Executive Director | Catholic Charities of Northern Nevada  
Shirley Trummell – Executive Director | Nye County Health & Human Services

### Department of Agriculture Attendees / LCB:

Donnell Barton - Administrator | Food & Nutrition  
Jerri Conrad -Executive Assistant | Administration, Dept. of Agriculture  
Wanda Shepherd - Social Services Program | Food & Nutrition  
Tatjana Vukovic - Administration | Dept. of Agriculture  
Adam Drost – Program Analyst | LCB  
Sarah Haslip – Administrative Assistant IV | Food & Nutrition Division

### Facilitator Attendees:

Erica Olsen – Facilitator | OnStrategy  
Shannon Sage – Facilitator | OnStrategy  
Zach Yeager – Facilitator | OnStrategy

1. Agenda topic Major Distributer Presentations | Presenter NDA – Jenelle Gimlin

- a. Serve:
  - i. USDA foods programs (anyone eligible within the state of NV)
- b. How:
  - i. Majority of service is providing agencies with the USDA foods.
- c. Gaps/Need:
  - i. Not enough food versus demand.
  - ii. Our programs have limits, so we do not have unlimited food or money source.
- d. Operations:
  - i. All the food that runs thru warehouse is USDA food.
  - ii. Ordering timelines
  - iii. Quantity of types of food
  - iv. Funding for food and admin, staffing.
- e. Funding:
  - i. Child Nutrition Programs and Nutrition Services Incentive Program: Food purchased from USDA with Entitlement dollars.
  - ii. Able to order any type of food; if entitlement is available to buy it.
  - iii. 2.50 per case, at current.
- f. Household Programs:
  - i. Programs receive an admin grant.
    - 1. TEFAB (anyone in need)
      - a. Food is ordered by using entitlement dollars.
    - 2. TEFAP- \$260,191 33 agency funded
      - a. Ordering timelines: 6-12 months; can't always get what your want; multi-food warehouse orders.
    - 3. Admin funding for our partner agencies for TEFAP.
  - ii. CSFP
    - 1. NV is assigned a caseload, funded by a grant.
    - 2. Admin funding for our partner agencies for TEFAP.
  - iii. FDPIR
    - 1. An alternative to SNAP.

2. Agenda topic Major Distributer Presentations | Presenter Three Square – Jodi Tyson

- a. Serve:
  - i. 137,000 individuals per month; 371,000 meal services.
- b. How:
  - i. 100 employees; 22 trucks
- c. Gaps/Need:
  - i. More food to distribute
  - ii. Grocery delivery systems
  - iii. Shore up pantries in local areas.
- d. Operations:
  - i. Funding: 53% contributed income; 18% reimbursement; 21% earned income; 8% other.
  - ii. 3 year view on demand
- e. Client delivery programs—expansion.
  - i. Next 3 years:
  - ii. Food rescue
  - iii. Sourcing
  - iv. Distribution
  - v. SNAP
  - vi. Partnerships with Schools
  - vii. Estimate, next 5 years to:
  - viii. Serve 50 mil lbs. of food
  - ix. Improve variety
  - x. Great customer service
  - xi. Reliable data

### 3. Agenda topic Major Distributer Presentations | Presenter Food Bank of Northern Nevada – Cherie Jamason

- a. Serve:
  - i. Fresh and nutritious foods; would like to be part of the solution not the problem and help aid them with providing nutritious food.
  - ii. 204,000 individuals
  - iii. 103,000 per month
  - iv. 50% are kids and seniors
- b. How:
  - i. Distribute:
    - 1. Weekly
    - 2. Bi-monthly

- 3. Monthly outer lying areas
    - 4. 19.7 Million food delivered to partners.
    - 5. 60 locations with Direct Service
  - c. Really looking to school pantries and working to evolve the backpack program to build the food security of the whole family.
  - d. More resources are needed for rural communities.
  - e. Gaps in need:
4. Operations:
- a. All donated food is distributed at no cost (except co-op)
  - b. Handling fees- 30% of cost
  - c. People can buy and purchase as much as they want.
  - d. Receive donations for a variety of reasons
  - e. Must meet national food bank standards.
  - f. 5,000 volunteers in 2013
  - g. Client-centered—what would a hungry family need or want?
  - h. Growth driven by recession; trend now is to service those that are surviving on less dollars—now it is part of the food acquisition for families; don't expect things to go down even though the economy is recovering. Financial insecurity is driving this.
  - i. 53 staff; 1 warehouse; building built for expansion; 10 refrigerated trucks; smaller vehicles for smaller outreach. Distribution goes from California to Utah.
5. Agenda topic Major Distributer Presentations | Presenter Catholic Charities of Northern Nevada – Peter Vogel
- a. Serving:
    - i. Two food programs:
      - 1. Dining Room
      - 2. Once a month food pantry program.
  - b. How:
    - i. 12-13 different programs
    - ii. Case management
    - iii. 74.8% of people were getting it thru CCNN
    - iv. Working with other pantries to expand.
    - v. Delivering to 35 pantries.
    - vi. In progress, turning food pantry into a grocery-model.
    - vii. In works, Meals on wheels grant (primarily seniors) – not contracted yet
6. Agenda topic Major Distributer Presentations | Presenter Las Vegas Rescue Mission – Chris Medina
- a. Serve:
    - i. Commodities program and on-site evening meals to homeless.

- ii. On-site pantry, off months.
- iii. Serve the homeless and vets
- iv. Senior complexes once every other month.

b. How:

- i. All food is donated.
- ii. Emergency food pantry
- iii. Commodities program
- iv. Work with other pantries.
- v. Located in middle of town in Las Vegas.

c. Gaps/Need:

- i. Data on those that we serve and how we can better feed them.
- ii. Need for focus on other groups and educating those that are in need.

d. Operations:

- i. Faith-based
- ii. Give food away to ensure no one goes hungry
  - 1. 358,000 meals in 2013. 2014—351,000 meals; 135,000 families

7. Agenda topic Major Distributer Presentations | Presenter Nye County School District - Shirley Trummell

a. Serve:

- i. 5,500 students
- ii. Can serve about 5,000 (others are adult-educations and Pathways we cannot serve).
- iii. Pre-K to 12<sup>th</sup> grade.

b. How:

- i. 3,500 meals a day between breakfast and lunch. Serve in cafeterias. Under strict guidelines
- ii. On what we can serve them.

c. Gaps / Need:

- i. More positive advertising for school meals is needed.

d. Operations:

- i. Operations Model: 53 employees—from managers to hourly employees
- ii. Children first, then speed of service.
- iii. Trying to get kids fed as fast as possible. Kids not a number, have name, an individual.

- e. Concerns:
    - i. Breakfast and trying to find out why we are not feeding more children breakfast. Travel time an issue, kids do not have enough time to eat. Maybe have breakfast in classroom. Dinner program, for the two schools have longer bus transportation times.
8. Agenda topic Major Distributer Presentations | Presenter East Valley Family Services – Sharon Saiz
- a. Serve:
    - i. Serve Clark County and rural areas. CSFP Program. Mainly serve seniors.
  - b. How:
    - i. Two bags of food, mostly non-perishables. 54 sites—deliver to nine sites; one van. Our cap is at 4,500 people serve monthly. About ½ goes out to sites. 1mil 600 pounds of food served.
    - ii. Serve 54,000 annually.
  - c. Gaps:
    - i. Too many people on waiting list (over 500 people). Need more slots. Would like to reach the
    - ii. Seniors that are not on the program; need can openers. Moto, no one walks away without food.
9. Operations:
- i. Annual cost to operate \$282,000. 2 staff/7 Employees.
  - ii. Programs that do not receive commodities were not part of the survey.
- b. Who provides and where?
  - c. NSIP is provided by division of aging services
  - d. Numbers provided were raw food numbers from distributors
  - e. Pounds of meals reported were separately reported.
  - f. Slide #13 - Defining Poverty:
  - g. Many people are food insecure that are not in this consideration.
  - h. Need to establish what the level should be.
    - i. Cherie Jamason will give us a more comprehensive map of food insecurity.
    - ii. 200% is nationwide
  - i. Food security - using USDA data to be consistent
    - i. Use both the USDA and MMG measurements
    - ii. Need USDA for reporting.
    - iii. Poverty #'s and food insecurity #'s—use both because they are different)

10. FDPIR: Roughly around 90 pounds per person per month. Different than the number a person consumes daily.
11. Number of food insecure based on “no food” or “have some but need more”
  - a. Absolute need or a need above that is already being filled
  - b. 88 pounds of food per month would be absolute need (FDPIR)
12. How are we defining the volume of food?
  - a. MMG looks at what the gap is.
  - b. The average person is not starting from zero
13. Pantries Mission:
  - a. Is to not to solve all hunger, but rather serve those people that are coming to them.
  - b. Gather pounds of food for “absolute value” and “perceived gap”
    - i. ACS or CPS, review difference
14. How/Need
  - a. Reach and access
  - b. Where systems are?
  - c. Are they where they are needed?
  - d. Locations of food pantries by desert and poverty (Reach, where systems are, needed)
  - e. Routes
  - f. Frequency
  - g. Volume
  - h. Nutrient Box
  - i. Purchasing-- Joint buying in rural areas
  - j. Storage—USDA Rural development funds
15. Slide 22: Missing childcare centers (only five are participating in food distribution) and senior centers, mobile pantry centers, make sure schools with pantries are listed, school districts?
  - a. Adding Map of layers
  - b. Possibly adding Child Care centers
  - c. Washoe County has just finished something like this and could grab info from there.
  - d. Additional: SNAP locations? No
  - e. In the north there are schools that are not included.
  - f. School districts as single location, unless they have a pantry.
  - g. Not including WIC or SNAP
16. Slide 25: Question about those that cannot access any pantry.
  - a. We are solving that by looking at food deserts, but it is only looking at location proximity to
  - b. Grocery stores.
  - c. Transportation is another thing completely.

- d. There are many reasons to why someone might travel further to another pantry.
17. Digging into the maps: Next meeting, will have maps updated showing missing locations.
- a. This biggest impact is in the rural areas
  - b. Locations of food pantries map by dessert and poverty – different layers
18. Food Flow:
- a. Jody Tyson to provide more information the South's routes.
  - b. What is on the trucks? This data is not available.
19. How do we need to provide this data back so that it is actionable?
- a. By zip code
  - b. Extract routes by school district or program.
20. TEFAP routes
- a. If pulled, cost will not be able to be covered. Other programs share the costs which would displace money to supported programs
21. How are all TEFAP routes being covered?
- a. Everything is operated out of the state warehouses
  - b. All distribution of USDA foods
  - c. Match for the grant received is all combined.
22. TEFAP Route Overlap & CSFP Route (frequency & capacity); Southern areas
- a. Frequency:
    - i. Truck routes will be provided in next level of analysis
    - ii. Cost breakdown
    - iii. Storage and frequency of food issue concerns
    - iv. Finite amount of food
  - b. Opportunities for food pantries and agencies—does the frequency of food delivery have impact?
  - c. How do we shore up the smaller agencies so that people can frequent there more often than having to travel to the bigger ones that are further away?
  - d. Opportunity: TEFAP and Food Bank together for the client? Look at a route and capacity view for locations.
    - i. Currently most states are running it this way, but they do not all have state-run warehouses.
    - ii. Different dynamic for each location—capacity issues?
    - iii. Need to review the cost of the programs.
23. Slide 25: Need to adjust the cost of food for Three Squares since they did not include the food for meals.
- a. .



- b. Operating and Budget:
  - i. Why doesn't NDA distribute all the food?
  - ii. Adding a column of: % of food purchased
    - 1. Can we be more cost efficient if we didn't have to do so much data crunching
    - 2. Administrative costs.
  - iii. Using our resources to be more efficient in getting what we need.
    - 1. What are the costs state to state?
    - 2. Hard to measure because every state operates very differently.
- c. Cost Efficiencies:
  - i. Data is not telling anyone where they cannot cut costs
  - ii. Does not tell whole story.
  - iii. Capacity on trucks and overlapping on routes.
  - iv. Joint purchasing
    - 1. We do not have this data currently. This could be utilized by the schools and senior programs.
  - v. Joint buying in rural areas

24. Operating Budget breakdown (slides 59-60):

- a. Cost Savings
  - i. Agencies buying food at retail.
- b. Quantity of Food
- c. Need to identify the need
  - i. Come to a consensus on what the need is

25. Slide 34 - Revise with a graph that everyone agrees upon

- a. Churchill County data could be skewed.

26. Slide 36 - Need to put in context the big picture

- a. They are serving up to their mission

27. Slide 37 – Needs updated numbers

28. Food Storage—majority has small storage

29. Recommendations: USDA role development to fund development to rural areas.

- a. Will bring list of those agencies to next meeting

30. Quality/Variety of Food

- a. Other is the catchall for everything other than non-foods: combined entrees, beverages.
- b. Beverages—we could eliminate water and sodas from the “other” category.

- c. “Entrée” food into protein?
  - i. Not the best fit because it is good to see that we have a hard time providing proteins and adding them to that would skew that)—keep in “Other”.

31. Next meeting:

- a. Asking how we change the mix. What do we need to help see that?
- b. Pie/bar charts with shading of what is needed and what is supplied.
- c. Need to review the data and go over how to streamline.
- d. Is there an opportunity for the state to come up with a % of fruits/veggies—goal line
- e. Decision Making Structure:
- f. To the extent that we can use the USDA standard and the ACS then we would be comfortable with the number of food insecure people.
- g. Thought that the pounds of food are what we are going to struggle with.
  - i. Perceived Gap
    - 1. If we cannot get that, then we will use the absolute.